PARCHEVSKIY, S.

Amplifier and high frequency generator for magnetophone attachments. Radio no.1:54-55 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Magnetic recorders and recording) (Sound--Recording and reproducing)

PARCHEVSKIY, S.

USSR/ Electricity - Magnetism

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 23/27

Authors : Parchevskiy, S.

Title : Amplifier and high-frequency generator for a magnetic-tape-recording attachment

Periodical : Radio 1, 54-55, Jan 1955

Abstract : A description is given of a simple amplifier and high-frequency generator for a magnetic-tape-recording attachment, which make it possible to use the low-frequency system of the ordinary receiver in conjunction with which the amplifier operates. Technical specifications of these parts are presented with directions for construction and adjusting. Illustrations, drawings.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

USSR/ Electronics - Magnetic microphones

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 28/40

Authors : Parchevskiy, S., Moscow

Title : A simple magnetophone (magnetic microphone) attachment

Periodical : Radio 10, 38-41, Oct 1954

Abstract : A detailed description of a simple type tape-rolling mechanism for a magnetic microphone is presented. Shop drawings and detailed assembly drawings are featured and the component parts of the mechanism are listed. Table; drawings; diagrams.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

PARCHEVSKIY, S.

A simple magnetic tape recorder attachment. Radio no.10:38-41
O '54. (MIRA 7:11)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

PARCHEVSKIY, V. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Unpaid bill. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 2 no.8:31 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Rostov Province--Leather industry)

PARCHEVSKIY, V.

Following the right road. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 3 no.2:8-9
F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Rostov—Shoe industry)

YELISTRATOV, S. (Kalinin); PARCHEVSKIY, V. (Rostov-na-Donu); KUL'NEV, V., inzh.

Summer is not far. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 3 no.5:32-34
My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Beverages)

PARCHEVSKIY, V. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Contribution of Rostov innovators. Mest.prom. i khud.promys. 2 no.9:12-13 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Rostov—Technological innovations)

PARCHEVSKIY, V.P.; POLIKARPOV, G.G.; ZABURUNNOVA, I.S.

Some characteristics of the accumulation of yttrium and strontium by marine organisms. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.4:913-916 O '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biologii yuzhnykh morey im. A.O.Kovalevskogo AN UkrSSR. Submitted September 12, 1964.

GLAZUNOV, V.V.; PARCHEVSKIY, V.P.; FLEYSHMAN, D.G.

Change in the content of fractional fission products in Cystoseira of the Black Sea. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1222-1224 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya im. A.O.Kovalevskogo AN SSSR i Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M.Sechenova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.

VENDE, G.A.; PARCHEVSKIY, V.I.

Fluid scintillation 4pi-counter for absolute measuring of beta-activity of preparations on films and its production method. Radiobiologiia 4 no.3:465-466 '64. (MIRA [illegible])

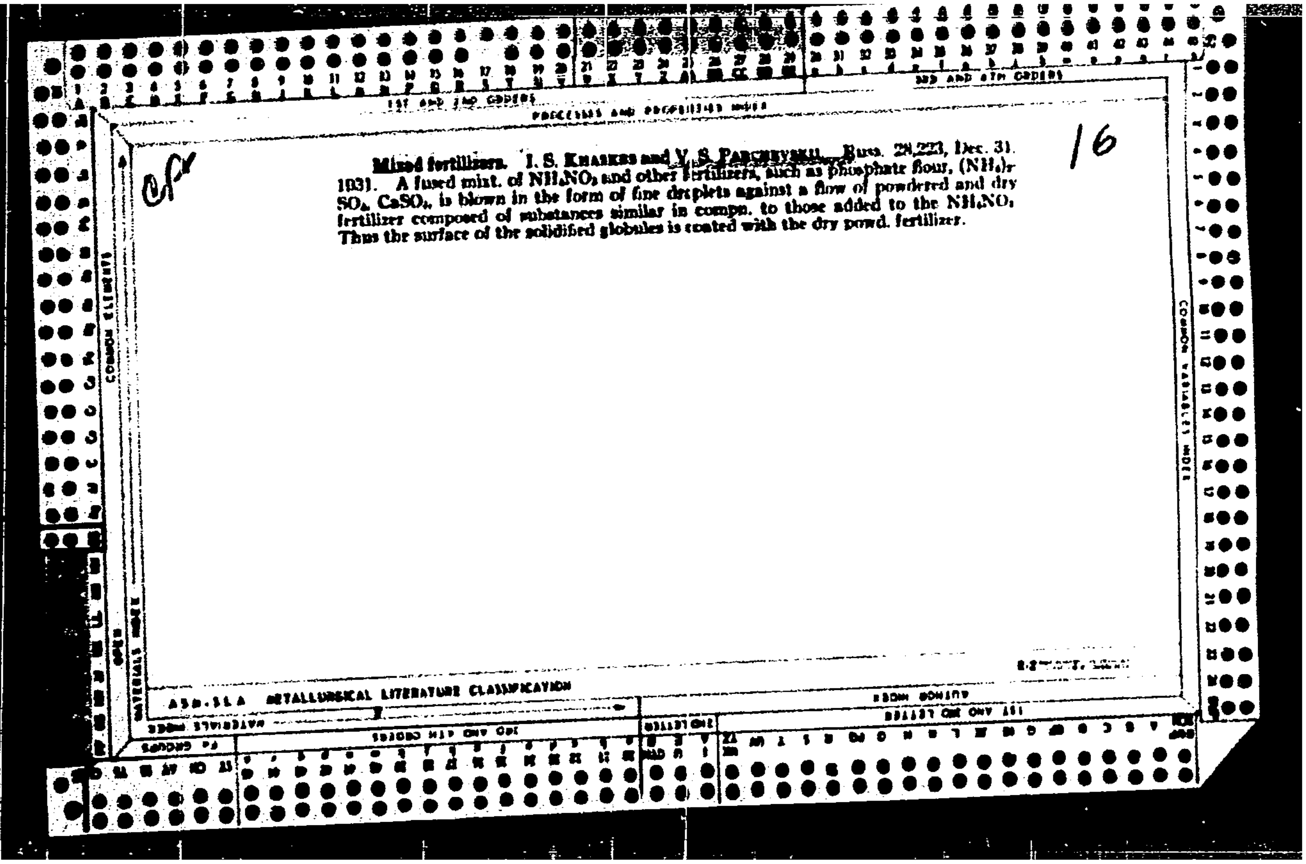
PARCHEVSKIY, V.P.; POLIKARPOV, G.G.

Radioactivity of some planktonic, benthic, and nektonic organisms in the Black Sea. Trudy SBS 13:305-308 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Black Sea—Marine biology) (Radioactive substances)

PARCHEVSKIY, V.P.

Radionuclides of cerium, ruthenium, and zirconium in plants and animals of the Black Sea. Okeanologiia 5 no.5:856-862 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologii yuzhnykh morey imeni A.O.Kovalevskogo AN UkrSSR, Sevastopol'.


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
COMMON ELEMENTS
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX
OPEN
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
AUTHOR INDEX
1ST AND 2ND LETTER
16
CPX

Mixed fertilizers. I. S. Khaskes and V. S. Parchevskii. Russ. 29,223, Dec. 31, 1931. A fused mixt. of NH_4NO_3 and other fertilizers, such as phosphate flour, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, $CaSO_4$, is blown in the form of fine droplets against a flow of powdered and dry fertilizer composed of substances similar in compn. to those added to the NH_4NO_3. Thus the surface of the solidified globules is coated with the dry powd. fertilizer.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

13

A new kind of bookbinding material. V. S. Parchevskii. *Poligraf. Proizvodstvo* 1939, No. 8-9, 60-9; *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 3727.—Well-sized paper in combination with plasticized nitrocellulose is recommended for binding material. Castor oil is used as a softener. Various formulas, solvents and methods of application were tested. The economy of the process as compared with the use of leatherine is discussed. M. G. Moore

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POLAND

DERYNG, Jakub, OLEJNICZAK, Bozena, and PARCHEWSKI, Andrzej; Medical Chair of Pharmacognosy (Katedra Farmakognozji), Medical Academy (Akademia Medyczna) in Warsaw (Director: Prof. Dr. J. DERYNG)

"Investigation of the Biological Properties of Oleum Inulae."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 8, 25 Apr 63, pp 151-152.

Abstract: Authors describe the methods and findings of a study they conducted to assay the biological properties of the native grown Radix Inulae. They give its chemical analysis, and determined that its active ingredient as a vermicide is alantolactone. Infusion from the dried roots is four times as potent as from fresh roots, and that the isolated alantolactone is 25 times more effective as a vermicide than santonin. There are 12 references, of which there are four (4) each in Polish, German, and English.

1/1

PARCHILOWSKIJ, J.; USPJENSKIJ, J.

Defining curvatures of beams of leaf springs in a free position. p.10[illegible].
TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa
Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

Bibliography [illegible]

AMS- A&B

1918

551.574.41(4)

3D-85

Patchinger, V. Eine neue Taumessungsmethode. [New method of dew measurement.] *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, 35(1/2):47-48, 1918. DLC--The author presents a method of measuring dew by means of blotting paper. After dew has formed, the blotting paper is pressed against the surface of grass, leaves, etc. Twenty-six days' observations at Akna Slatine (dry region) showed the mean amount of dew to be 0.06 mm per night. In Budluis (Bucovina) the maximum was 0.17 mm and the mean 0.1 mm. *Subject Headings:* 1. Drosometers 2. Dew intensity 3. Bucovina, Romania.

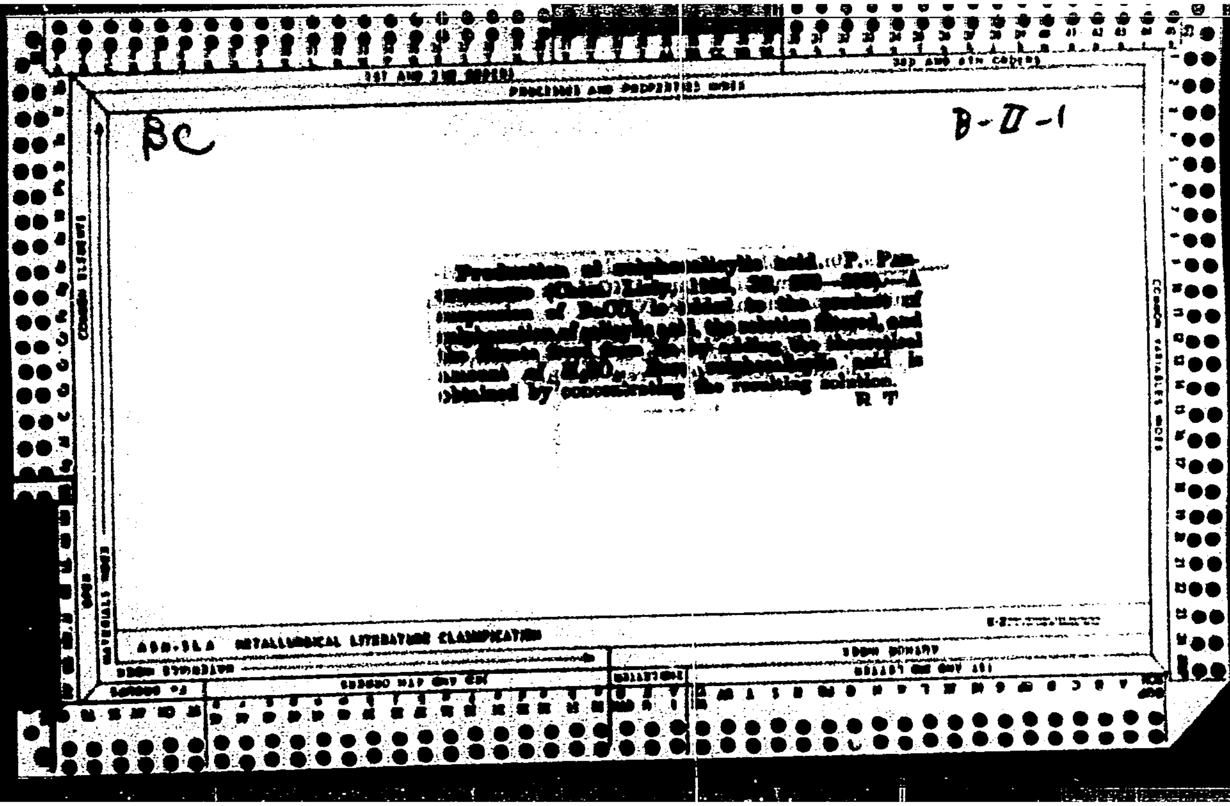
PARCHIRIE, Elena

Sanitary education of the workers, a concern of the Rumanian Trade-Union Committee. Munca sindic 6 no.9:47-49 S '62.

PARCHOMENKO, A. S.

"On Dimensions," Mat v Shkole, No 2, pp 5-11, 1953

XXXV

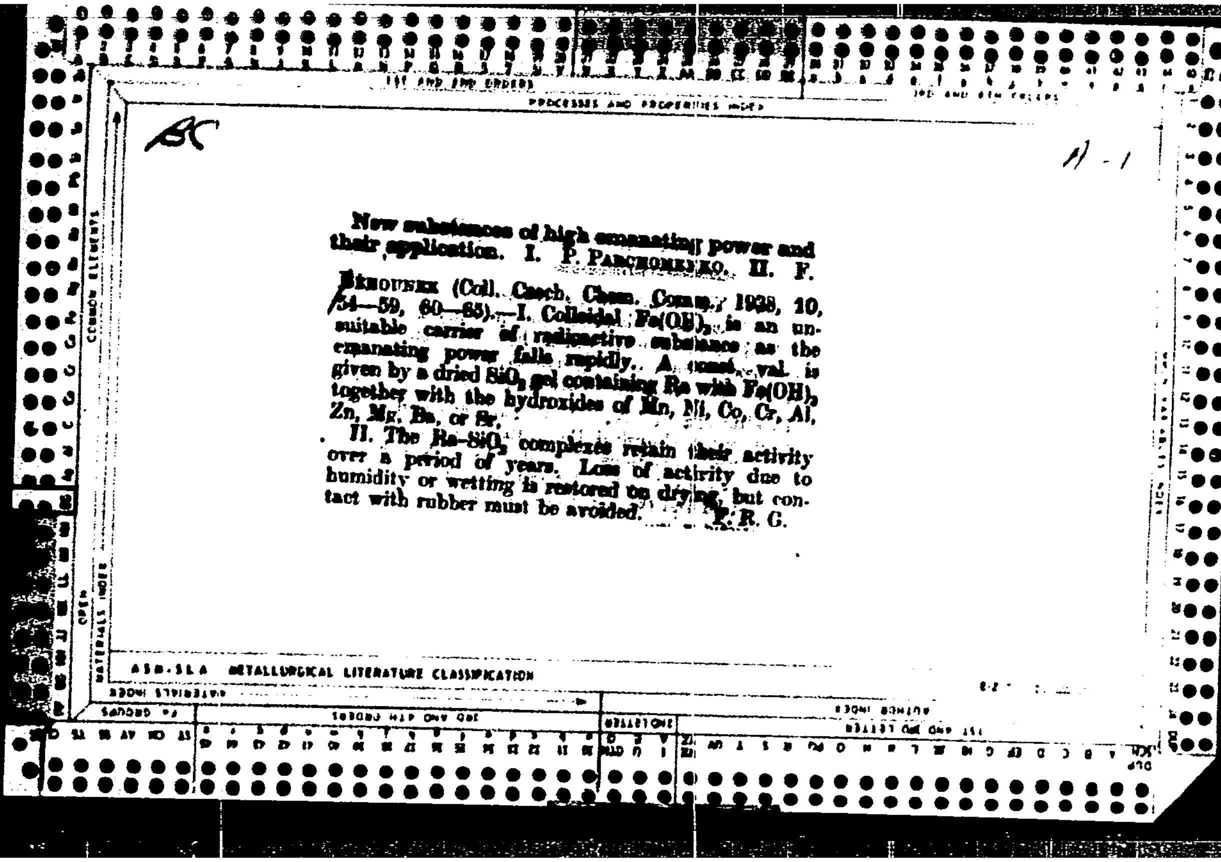


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

B-II-1

Production of sulphosalicylic acid. (P. Pa[illegible] ([illegible]) Italy, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]—[illegible].)—A suspension of BaCO3 is added to the product of sulphonation of salicylic acid, the solution filtered, and the filtrate freed from Ba by addition of the theoretical amount of H_2SO_4. Free sulphosalicylic acid is obtained by concentrating the resulting solution.
R T



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
COMMON ELEMENTS
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

A-1

New substances of high emanating power and their application. I. P. Parchomenko. II. F. Behounek (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1938, 10, 54—59, 60—65).—I. Colloidal $Fe(OH)_3$ is an unsuitable carrier of radioactive substance as the emanating power falls rapidly. A const. val. is given by a dried SiO_2 gel containing Ra with $Fe(OH)_3$ together with the hydroxides of Mn, Ni, Co, Cr, Al, Zn, Mg, Ba, or Sr.

II. The Ra–SiO_2 complexes retain their activity over a period of years. Loss of activity due to humidity or wetting is restored on drying, but contact with rubber must be avoided. F. R. G.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

New substances of high emanating power and their application. I. P. Parchomenko. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 10, 51-9(1938).—Description of the prepn. and properties of silica gel to use as a bearer of radioactive substances for emanation purposes. II. F. Běhounek. *Ibid.* 60-5.—The emanating power of the Ra-SiO₂ complexes, used as bearers of activity for emanation cures, was measured in fresh prepns. and after time intervals extending over 3 yrs. The prepns. when dry, kept up to 97%, of the emanating power, and loss due to wetting can be regenerated by heating. A. A. Vernon

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Cm

/c

Improvements in the manufacture of sulfosalicylic acid. Pavel Parchomenko. *Chem. Listy* **32**, 282-3 (1938).—After the usual sulfonation of salicylic acid with H_2SO_4 (Hirsch method) the excess H_2SO_4 is not removed by the usual procedure but the reaction mixt. is neutralized with a slight excess of $BaCO_3$ contained in 6-10 vols. of water and stirred continuously. After 24 hrs. of standing the Ba sulfosalicylate soln. is decanted from the $BaSO_4$, the $BaSO_4$ being washed with hot water to remove the adherent Ba sulfosalicylate. The combined Ba sulfosalicylate solns. are evapd. to about half their original vol. and decompd. with the correct quantity of H_2SO_4. Decantation and filtration separates the $BaSO_4$ from the sulfosalicylic acid which is concd. *in vacuo* and crystd. This apparently long procedure is short in practice, for recrystn. is not necessary. F. Maresh

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1ST GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

A1

Iodometric determination of ferric iron in presence of organic material. N. G. Parchomenko (*J. Appl. Chem. Russ.*, 1940, 13, 1760—1764).—KI is added to the solution, which should contain 2 mols. of HCl per Fe···, and the I liberated is titrated. A no. of org. substances (mannitol, tartaric acid, glycerol, sucrose, glucose, soil extracts) do not interfere. H. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

B-1-3

REAGENT "KONTAKT." I. SULPHONATION OF LIQUID PETROLATUM. V. Parahomenko (Neft., 1932, 3, No. 3--4, 30--32).--18--20% of oleum (23--25% SO_3) should be used in 4 operations at 75--80° for 2.5 hr. It is best not to use air for agitation. Operating conditions are described.

Ch. Abs. (e)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Bc

B-II-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Naphthenic acids [and their applications]. V. N. [illegible] (Neft, 1932, 3, No. 7, 14—16).—A review of methods of separating naphthenic acids. Their applications in the soap and varnish industries are discussed. Ch. Abs. (a)

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-I-2

Utilizing the acid sludge in the Konstantinovski refinery. V. B. [illegible] and I. D. [illegible] (Neft, [illegible], 8, No. 4, 17–19).—Methods are reviewed.
Ch. Abs. (e)

COMMON ELEMENTS

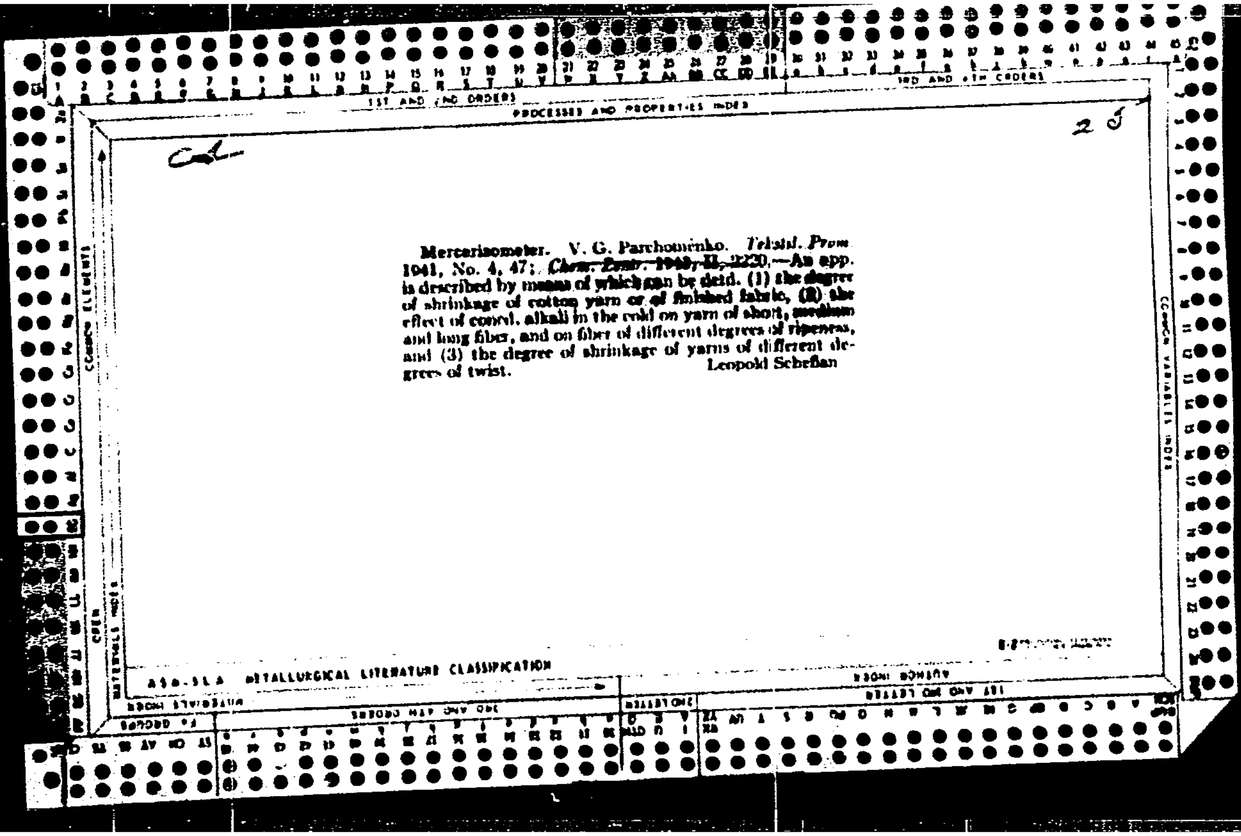
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Cal

2 3

Mercerisometer. V. G. Parchomenko. *Tekstil. Prom.* 1941, No. 4, 47; ~~*Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 2220.~~—An app. is described by means of which can be detd. (1) the degree of shrinkage of cotton yarn or of finished fabric, (2) the effect of concd. alkali in the cold on yarn of short, medium and long fiber, and on fiber of different degrees of ripeness, and (3) the degree of shrinkage of yarns of different degrees of twist.

Leopold Scheflan

PARCHUF, L.S.; PERVIN, V.Ye.; SUKHOVA, L.A.

Continuous measurement and control of the weight of 1 m^2 tar paper. Stroi. mat. 9 no.6:11-13 Je '63. (MIRA 17:8)

DERYNG, Jakub, prof. dr; OLEJNICZAK, Bozena; PARCZEWSKI, Andrzej

Biological research on Imula oil. Farmacja Pol 19 no.8: 151-152 25 Ap '63.

1. Katedra Farmakognozji, Akademia Medyczna, Warszawa. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Deryng.

PARCZEWSKI, A.

(13)

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 18, No 6, 25 March 1962.

1. "From Recent Investigations of Vegetable Tannins," Marian KOCZWARA of the Pharmacognosy Research Office (Zaklad Farmakognozji) of the Medical Academy (AM, Akademia Medyczna) at Krakow; pp 127-132.

2. "Determination of Bismuth in Some Complex Pharmaceutical Preparations," Zygmunt DUDZIK, Henryk LUBWICKI, and Stanislaw SIEDKO of the Galenicals Research Office (Zaklad Lekow Galenowych) of the Drug Institute (Instytut Lekow) (Director: Dr. H. LUBWICKI); pp 132-134.

3. "Erigeron canadensis L., Canadian Fleabane -- A Plant Producing Drugs and Oil," O. KOSTECKA-MADALSKA of the Chair of Pharmaceutical Botany (Katedra Botaniki Farmaceutycznej) with Medicinal Botanic Garden (Ogrod Roslin Leczniczych) of the Medical Academy at Wroclaw; pp 134-136.

4. "Investigation of Volatile Oil Content of Reproductive Organs of Sium latifolium L.," Andrzej PARCZEWSKI of the Pharmacognosy Research Office of the Medical Academy at Warsaw (Director: Prof. Dr. Jakub BERYKO); pp 136-138.

5. "Significance of Rational Nutrition for the Development of School Children, As Based on Results of Study Made on Children at the Zaklikow School," Viktor MAMANKIEWICZ, Doctor in Pharmacology; pp 138-139.

1187

— 1/1 —

PARCZEWSKI, A.

Organization of the storage of the wood raw material.

P. 48, (Przemysl Drzewny. Vol. 7, no.2, Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

PARCZEWSKI, A.; PIOTROWSKI, S.

PARCZEWSKI, A.; PIOTROWSKI, S. Plywood pipes. p. 73.

Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1956
PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

PARCZEWSKI, Andrzej

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: Assistant (Adiunkt) in the Department of Pharmacognosis of the Academy of Medicine (Katedra Farmakognozji Akademii Medycznej), Warsaw

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVII, No 15-16, 25 August 1961, pp 308-310

Data: "The All-Union Scientific Pharmaceutical Conference at Baku."

PARCZEWSKI A.

POL.

35[illegible]3 674.031.12 ; 674.031.21[illegible]02.2 ; 547.458.2

Parczewski A. Polish Lignofoil — Production Methods, Properties and Uses.

„Metody produkcji, własności i zastosowanie krajowego lignofolu". Przemysl Drzewny. No. 10, 1954, pp. 12—17, 3 figs., 3 tabs.

Lignofoil, in Poland, is made from aircraft class or class I and II plywood birch or beech. Polish lignofoil consists of either entire sheets of veneer or clippings. The veneer is dried in air for 30 minutes at a temperature from 50° to 100°C. The veneer is coated with a bakelite adhesive, the temperature at which the adhesive is dried amounting to not more than 60°C; the drying time is varied so that the moisture content in the dried veneer should be from 4 to 7 per cent. The veneers are bonded together at a temperature varying from 14[illegible] to 170°C and a pressure from 45 to 200 kilogrammes per square centimetre. The maximum weight by volume of Polish lignofoil amounts to 1.41 grammes per cubic centimetre; moisture content — 4 to 6 per cent. Mechanical properties of lignofoil and its use for industrial purposes are outlined.

PARCZEWSKI, A.

Economy of timber in the production of carpenter's plates, p. 7. (PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY, Warszawa, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. ~~1~~, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, A.

"Methods of Production, Properties, and Application of Polish Lignofol", p. 12, (PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May May 1955, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

(5)

A modified fluoroglycine method for the detection of lignin. M. Furmanowa, Z. Michalska, A. Parczewski, and J. Zarebska (Zaklad Bot. Farm., Akad. Med., Warsaw). *Farm. Polska* 9, 109-13(1953).—Lignin was detected in plants with fluoroglycine and 48% H_2SO_4; an intense, stable red coloration is obtained. 13 references. L. J. P.

9-2-54

PARCZEWSKI, Andrzej

Investigation of the contents of volatile essential oils in the generative organs of Sium latifolium L. 136-138 Mr '62.

1. Zaklad Farmakognozji, Akademia Medyczna, Warszawa; Kierownik: prof. dr. Jakub Deryng.

PARCZEWSKI, M.

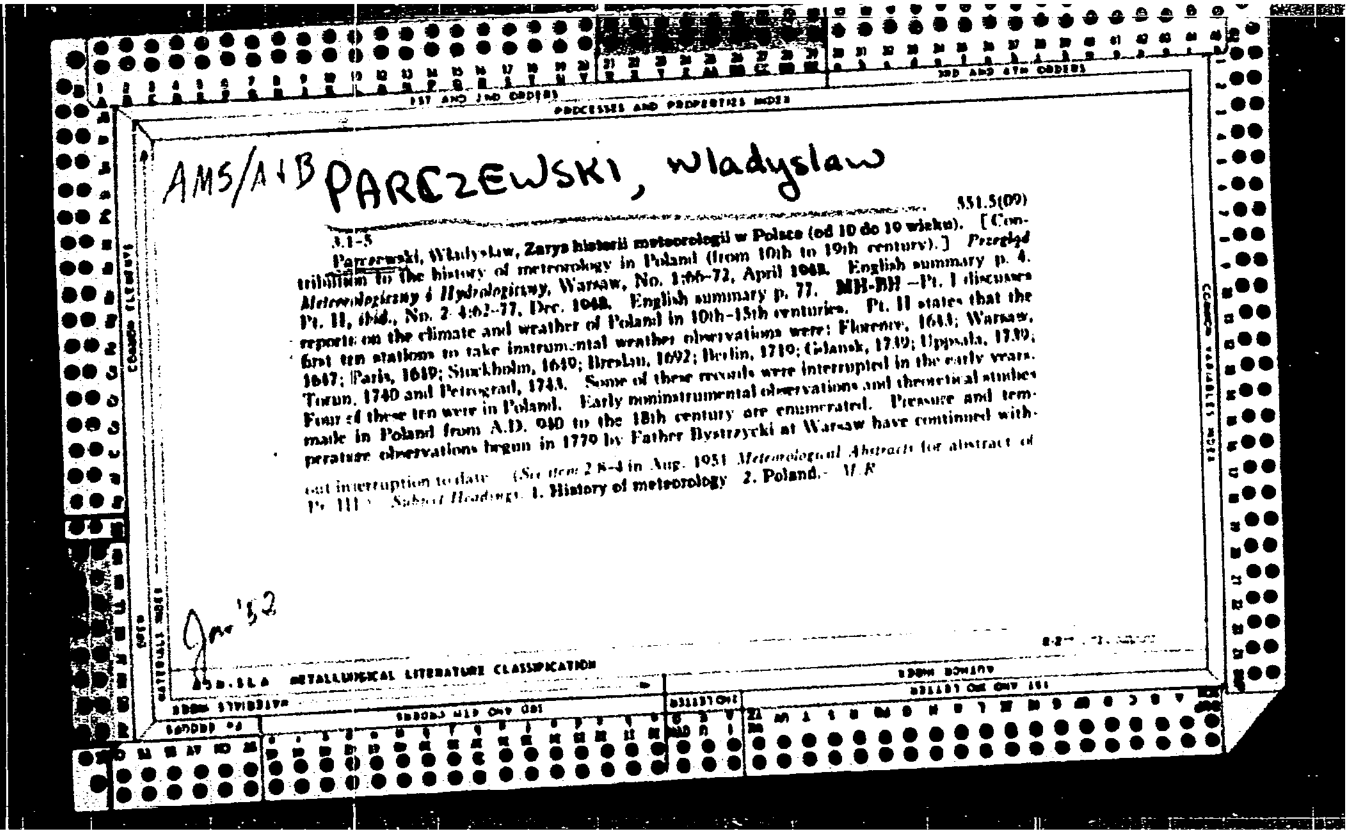
"Receiving Constructions." P. 27.(BUDOWNICTWO WIEJSKIE, Vol. 6, No. 4, July/Aug. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, M.

"The service of meteorology for gliding. p. 6." (GAZETA OBSERWATORA), Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1953, Warszawa, Poland

So:: Monthly List of East European Accessions L. C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

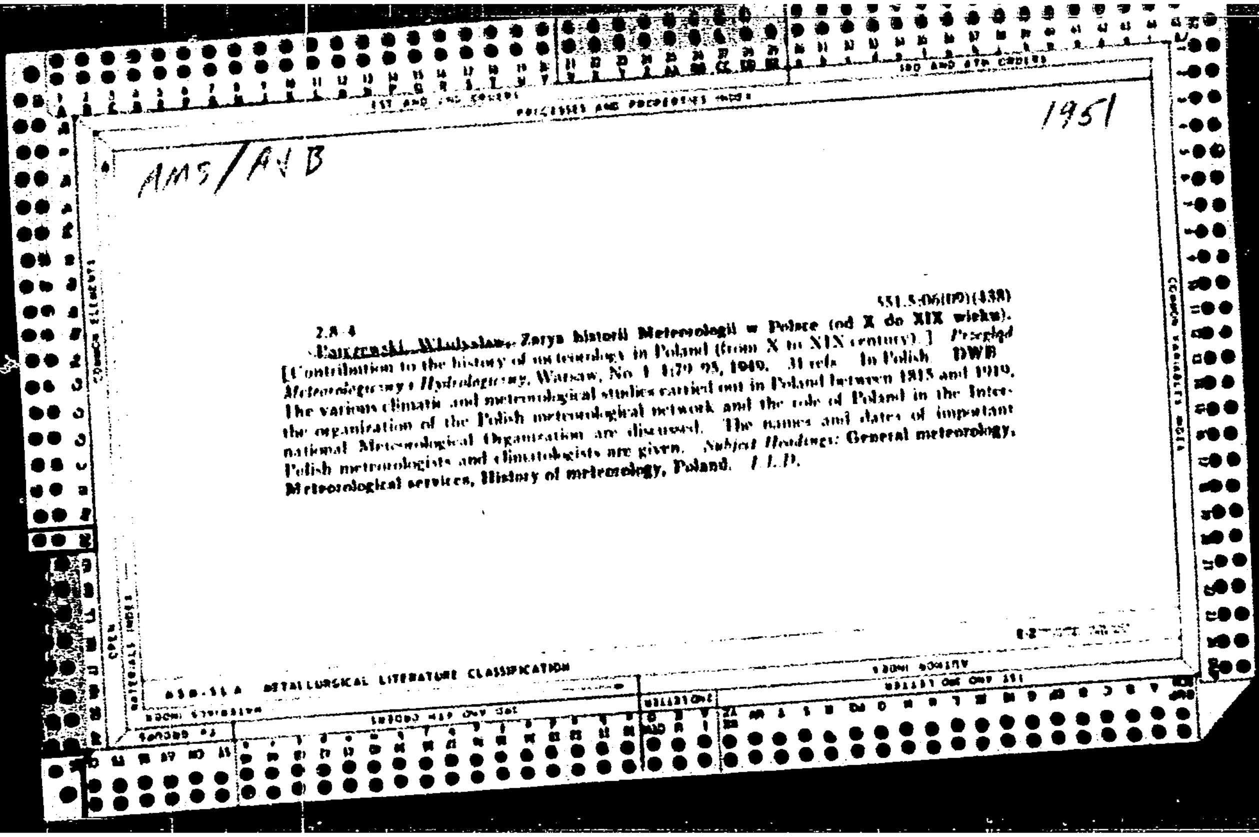
AMS/A+B PARCZEWSKI, Wladyslaw

551.5(09)

3.1-5

Parczewski, Wladyslaw, Zarys historii meteorologii w Polsce (od 10 do 19 wieku). [Contribution to the history of meteorology in Poland (from 10th to 19th century).] *Przegląd Meteorologiczny i Hydrologiczny*, Warsaw, No. 1:66-72, April 1948. English summary p. 4. Pt. II, *ibid.*, No. 2-4:62-77, Dec. 1948. English summary p. 77. MH-BH —Pt. I discusses reports on the climate and weather of Poland in 10th-15th centuries. Pt. II states that the first ten stations to take instrumental weather observations were: Florence, 1643; Warsaw, 1647; Paris, 1649; Stockholm, 1640; Breslau, 1692; Berlin, 1710; Gdansk, 1739; Uppsala, 1739; Torun, 1740 and Petrograd, 1743. Some of these records were interrupted in the early years. Four of these ten were in Poland. Early noninstrumental observations and theoretical studies made in Poland from A.D. 940 to the 18th century are enumerated. Pressure and temperature observations begun in 1779 by Father Bystrzycki at Warsaw have continued without interruption to date. (*See item 2.8-4 in Aug. 1951 Meteorological Abstracts* for abstract of Pt. III.) *Subject Headings:* 1. History of meteorology 2. Poland.—*W.R.*

Jan '52



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AMS/AIB

1951

551.5:06(09)(438)

2.8.4

Parczewski, Wladyslaw. Zarys historii Meteorologii w Polsce (od X do XIX wieku). [Contribution to the history of meteorology in Poland (from X to XIX century).] *Przeglad Meteorologiczny i Hydrologiczny,* Warsaw, No 1 1:79-95, 1949. 31 refs. In Polish. DWB—The various climatic and meteorological studies carried out in Poland between 1815 and 1919, the organization of the Polish meteorological network and the role of Poland in the International Meteorological Organization are discussed. The names and dates of important Polish meteorologists and climatologists are given. *Subject Headings:* General meteorology, Meteorological services, History of meteorology, Poland. *I.L.D.*

PARCZEWSKI, Wladyslaw; TYCZKA, Sabina

Meteorological factors in 1955-1959 influenza epidemics in the Poznan region. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.21:786-789 18 My'64

1. Z Panstwowego Instytutu Hydrologiczno-Meteorologicznego w Warszawie (dyrektor: prof. dr. J.Lambor) i z Instytutu Balneoklimatycznego w Poznaniu (dyrektor: prof. dr. med. J. Jankowiak).

PARCZEWSKI, Wladyslaw (Warszawa)

On the division of the year in Poland into a cool and a warm season. Przegl geofiz 7 no.3:169-173 '62.

PARCZEWSKI, Wladyslaw (Warszawa)

Sea-level isobaric types in central Poland. Przegl geofiz 7 no.2:95-105 '62.

PARCZEWSKI, Wladyslaw (Warszawa)

Aeroclimatic seasons of the year in central Poland. Przegl geofiz 7 no.2:106-110 '62.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

3

3

(3) Geo

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 5
May 1953
General Meteorology

4.5-21 551.5:016(438)

Zych, Stanislaw; Parczewski, W. and Stenz, Edward. Zestawienie polskiej literatury naukowej powojennej z zakresu meteorologii (1944-1950). [A catalogue of Polish postwar scientific literature in the field of meteorology (1944-1950).] *Przeglad Meteorologiczny i Hydrologiczny*, v. 1950/1951:346-351, 1951. DWB—Ninety-six items, containing books and articles from this field, written by Polish meteorologists in seven languages: Polish, English, French, Spanish, Hungarian, Italian and German. *Subject Headings:* 1. Bibliographies 2. Progress in meteorology 3. Poland.—*W. Tomczykowski.*

Parczewski, W.

551.521.1:621.47(00)

3.6-31

Parczewski, Władysław, Promieniowanie słoneczne w służbie człowieka. [Solar radiation [illegible] Obserwatora PIHM, Warsaw, 4(3):5-7, March 1951. fig., tables. DLC—A popular article on solar radiation and the possibility of catching and utilizing solar heat. Solar furnaces constructed by the Soviet scientist K. G. Trofimov in 1920 and recent utilization of his inventions ("solar boilers and distillers") are described. *Subject Headings:* 1. Solar radiation 2. Solar furnaces 3. Popular meteorology 4. Trofimov, K. G.—*A.M.P.*

PARCZEWSKI, W.

3.6-273 551.576.1

Parczewski, Władysław, Osobliwe kształty chmur. [Unusual forms of clouds.] [illegible] 4(8):1-6, Aug. 1951. 12 figs. DLC—Deals with the formation of some rather unusual cloud forms. Consecutive phases of development and changes occurring in the configuration of clouds with vertical development, cumulus and cumulonimbus, encountering inversion and to a lesser degree isothermal air layers, are described and discussed. A separate case of various aspects of lenticular, undulatory, "fringe" and mammatus clouds observed by the author are depicted and commented on. Many pictures and graphs are included. *Subject Headings:* 1. Cloud forms 2. Cloud formation 3. Cloud photographs.—M.P.

1

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"Vertical heat equilibrium of air." p. 4. (Gazeta Obserwatora. Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1952. Warszawa.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February 1954, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"Thermodynamic causes of the drought in October 1951." p. 1. (Gazeta Obserwatora. Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1952. Warszawa.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February 1954, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, WLADYSLAW

Parczewski, Wladyslaw. Meteorologia szybowcowa. (Warszawa) Wydawn. Ligi Lotniczej, 1953. 244 p. (Biblioteka szbowcowa Ligi Lotniczej) (Meteorology for gliders. Illus., bibl., tables)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"Altitude of clouds of the cumulonimbus type." p. 8. (Gazeta Obserwatora, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1953. Warszawa.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 2, Library of Congress, February 1954, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"Role of adiabatic processes". p. 4, (GAZETA OBSERWATORA Vol. 7, No. 1, 1953 Published 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. VOL. 4, No. 4, Apr 1955. Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"What a pilot must know about weather" p. 188 (Skrzydla I Motor, Vol. 8, no. 12, Mar 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"What a pilot must know about weather. (To be contd.)" p. 203 (Skrzydla I Motor, Vol. 8, no. 13, Mar 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"The vertical equilibrium of the atmosphere" p. 16 (Skrzydlate Polska, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"Universal anemometers made in Poland" p. 20 "(wig) Foreign aeronautical review" p. 20 (Skrzydlate Polska, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"Forming of fluctuating equilibrium" p. 42 (Skrzydlate Polska, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

PARCZEWSKI, W.

POL. 7

GP

3510

Parczewski W. Floods in Small Polish Lowland Streams Caused, in January 1953, by Thaws. 551.482.215.3

„Powódź roztopowa na małych ciekach nizinnych w styczniu 1953 r.", Gospodarka Wodna, No. 4, 1954, pp. 153—156, 4 figs., 2 tabs.

Detailed review of the sequence of floods, caused by thaws, in January, 1953. The floods originated, unlike floods typical of this time of year, in small lowland streams. The occurrence of this flood is attributable to: the amount of water contained in the snow cover, the amount of precipitations during the flood period, the rate of melting and value of the coefficient of discharge. The amount of precipitations was the result of a wide low-pressure area spreading over Poland attended by an intensive penetration of polar air, particularly along the weather fronts. Precipitations of a similar intensity have been occurring, as records covering 70 years show, at the rate of one in every 8 years, yet the floods caused by them were less frequent. This tends to indicate that there were additional contributory factors responsible for the 1953 floods, namely — violent rate of thawing and rapid discharge of waters. The violence of the rate of thawing was influenced by, among other factors, a temperature prevailing at that time of plus 5° to plus 6°C, yet by far the greatest effect was that of the high wind and the consequent fluctuation of temperature close to the ground. This feature was particularly prominent in non-afforested areas. The rate of discharge was largely influenced by the freezing of exposed snow cover layers and soil.

PARCZEWSKI, WLADYSLAW

1.10-43

Parczewski, Wladyslaw, Oslona meteorologiczna polowów dalekomorskich. [Meteorological protection of sea fishery.] *Przeglad Meteorologiczny i Hydrologiczny,* Warsaw, 7(1/2): 45-51, 1954. 3 tables. DWB, DLC—The organization, equipment, program and working schedule of a small weather station organized in 1953 on the initiative of the Central Bureau of Forecasting, PIHM, on board a supply and depot ship of a herring fishery flotilla during the fishing season (1953) in the North Sea (from 58°N, 2°W to 52°N, 2°E) with the aim of readjusting weather and synoptic information broadcast by English stations and those of other countries adjacent to the North Sea, to local conditions of the fishing grounds, are described and discussed. The local weather forecasts worked out at the station are based only on those meteorological elements which influence directly the work of the crews, namely—velocity of surface winds, visibility and general characteristics of the weather. In view of the fact that the best fishing areas are situated on the main path of low pressure movement they are very stormy and therefore a timely warning of changes is very important. *Subject Headings:* 1. Marine forecasting. 2. Fishing industry. 3. North Sea.—*A.M.P.*

551.509:639.2

1

PARCZEWSKI, W. : RYBICKI, Z.

"Weather Bureau of the State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology on the North Sea", P. 4. (GAZETA OBSERWATORA, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"Some Special Activities of the Forecasting Service of the State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology", P. 8. (GAZETA, OBSERWATORA, Vol. 7, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

Inversion and its influence on the development of clouds. p. 248. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 16, Apr. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

"Meeting aeronautic meteorologists", p. 822, (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, no. 52, Dec. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

Vertical thermal currents. p. 14.

SKRZDLATA POLSKA. (Liga Lotnicza) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol.11, no.30, July 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan. 1959.

Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, WLADYSLAW

7.3-214 551.558: 551.576.1:551.515.4

Parczewski, Wladyslaw, **Studia nad prądami pionowymi w obszarach występowania chmur cumulus i cumulonimbus.** [Study of vertical currents in regions of occurrence of cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds.] *Przegląd Meteorologiczny i Hydrologiczny,* Warsaw, 8(1):17–39, 1955. 7 figs., 6 tables (5 fold.), refs. Russian summary p. 39. DWB—The results of the study are based mainly on observations made during glider contests organized in Poland in the years 1951–1954. First the author explains the method of selecting observation data from the glider and determining the degree of their accuracy. Further he discusses the velocities and types of thermal vertical currents for various kinds of baric situations. Next, structures of thermal vertical streams are analyzed in detail and the relationships which exist between velocities of currents and the base height of Cu and CuNb clouds are discussed. Author's theory of the development of thermal thunderstorms and of the internal structure of these clouds (cumulus and cumulonimbus) are also presented. The conclusions are: from the view point of the pattern, speed and expansion (vertical and horizontal) of vertical flows, Cu and CuNb clouds can be divided into several groups. Each of them corresponds to a baric situation and a determined air mass peculiar to this group. Correct determination of these elements enables one to forecast the pattern, velocity and vertical extension of thermal vertical currents. Continuous visual observations of the development of cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds and simultaneous observations of their vertical structure made by glider pilots inside and outside of the clouds is one of the best methods of studying their structure and the processes occurring within them. *Subject Headings:* **1. Vertical currents 2. Cumulus clouds 3. Cumulonimbus clouds 4. Cloud structure 5. Thunderstorms.**—*A.M.P.*

PARCZEWSKI, W.

PARCZEWSKI, W., A rare phenomenon of poles of light. p. 141.

Vol. 8, no. 2, 1955, Warszawa, Poland SCIENCE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No.2, Feb. 1956

PARCZEWSKI, W.

Observations on single clouds. p. 2.
GAZETA OBSERWATORA, Warszawa, Vol. [illegible], no. 3, Mar. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

PARCZEWSKI, W. Classification of vertical thermal currents. p. 14.

Vol. 11, NO. 29, July 1955.
SKRZYDLATA POLSKA.
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

PARCZEWSKI, W.

Vertical currents in thermal storms. p. 14.

SKRZYDIATA POLSKA. (Ligo Lotnicza) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11, No. 32, Aug. 1955.

Monthly List of East European accession (EEDI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9 September, 1959. Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

Condensed streaks. p. 13.

SKRZYDLATA POLSKA. (Liga Lotnicza) Warzawa, Poland. Vol. 11, No. 35, Aug. 1955.

Monthly List of East European accession (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9 September, 1959. Uncl.

Parchevskiy, Vladislav

PARCHEVSKIY, Vladislav [Parczewski, Wladyslaw]; DANILOV, G. [translator];
PECHNIKOV, G. [translator]; MUSAYELYAN, Sh. red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.I.,
red.; TSIGEL'MAN, L.T., tekhn.red.

[Glider pilots on wave movements in the atmosphere. Translated from
the Polish]. Planeristu o volnovykh dvizheniiakh v atmosfere.
Perevod s pol'skogo G.Danilova i G.Pechnikova pod red. Sh.Musaelina.
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1957. 57 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Gliding and soaring)

PARCZEWSKI, W.

International geophysical cooperation in 1959. p. 13.

GAZETA OBSERWATORA. P.I.H.M.(Instytut Hydrilogiczno-Meteorologiczny)
Warszawa. Vol. 7, no. 13, 1957
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

Parczewski, W.

Concerning particular cases of the artificial formation of clouds. p.6

(Gazeta Obserwatora. P.I.H.M. Vol. 10, no. 3, March 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

85-58-4-27/36

AUTHOR: Parczewski, W., Docent, Warsaw

TITLE: Vertical Currents Aid Gliding (Vertikal'nyye potoki na sluzhbe planerizmu); III. Advection Thermals (Termiki advektsii)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 4, pp 29-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the third of a series of articles by a Polish meteorologist, glider pilot, and member of the staff of the State Hydrometeorological Institute in Warsaw. The author states that ascending advection thermal currents usually have dynamic causes; hence advection thermals play the dominant role when there are strong winds. Advection thermals are accompanied by moderate or strong winds and are on the whole strong ascending currents, which may be used at altitudes not lower than 200 to 300 m, since increased wind turbulence hampers the fusion of individual air streams into large currents. Strong turbulent air movement prevents the development of individual thermal currents. Advection thermal currents originate from the energy of solar radiation and thermal energy transmitted to the air from warmer underlying surfaces. Strong winds and strong ascending currents contribute to prolonged soaring flights. Cumuli are connected with zones of ascending currents. When cumuli develop in the

Card 1/2

85-58-4-27/36

Vertical Currents Aid Gliding

early morning hours, they disperse and disappear between 10 and 11 am. This leaves an intermediate period when there are no strong vertical currents, before cumuli develop in the afternoon. Should cumuli develop later than 8 or 9 am, this does not occur. When flying in both advection and radiation thermals the altitude must not be reduced by more than one-half the distance to the bases of clouds. When flying with the wind one should try to leave forests on the right. Compared to vertical currents of radiation thermals, vertical currents of advection thermals have greater turbulence and require hightly skilled pilots. The outward appearance of clouds must be carefully observed to locate ascending currents of advection thermals. Vertical currents do not always form cumuli, but they develop so intensly that a distance of 500 km may occasionally be flown at very low altitudes. In 1951, the well-known Polish glider pilot and Master of Sports Edward Makulia flew 465 km in cloudless wind thermals. His altitude averaged only 400 to 600 m and reached 900 m only once. The fourth article in the series will deal with wave currents. There are 5 drawings and 1 photo of Edward Makulia.

ASSOCIATION: State Hydrometeorological Institute, Warsaw

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Gliders-Performance 2. Currents-Applications

PARCZEWSKI, W.

Intensity of stormy precipitation and the frequency of electric discharges. p. 209.

PRZEGLAD GEOFIZYCZNY. (Polskie Towarzystwo Meteorologiczne i Hydrologiczne) Warszawa, Vol. 3, no. 3/4, 1958.
POLAND

Monthly List of European Accessions (EEIA) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W

85-58-5-26/38

AUTHOR: Parczewski, W., Docent (Warsaw)

TITLE: Vertical Currents Aid Gliding (Vertikal'nyye potoki na sluzhbe planerizmu); IV. Wave Currents (Volnovyye potoki)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 5, pp 22-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the last of a series of four articles by a well-known Polish meteorologist and glider-pilot. The author refers to the two basic types of wave movements discussed in his first article namely, gravitational (free) waves and stationary (forced) waves. Stationary waves offer greater opportunities for gliding and the author therefore deals only with this type. The strongest stationary waves form on mountain slopes during foehn winds and when temperature distribution in such that there is a stable equilibrium in the atmosphere. Adequate speed in the motion of air currents over a mountain ridge and adequate height of the obstacle are essential for the development of stationary-wave movement. The air displacement rate depends not only upon the

Card 1/4

85-58-5-26/38

Vertical Currents Aid Gliding

velocity of the wind, but also upon the degree of perpendicularity of the wind to the mountain peak, and will equal wind velocity only when the wind blows perpendicularly to the slope. In all other cases it will be less than the wind velocity. When the wind blows parallel to the slope, the speed of the shift of air above the mountain ridge will equal zero. Since a glider can ascend only on currents, with a speed exceeding that of its descent, the glider pilot must take advantage of the most favorable conditions, which are usually found at altitudes 10 to 15 times that of a given ridge. Stationary-wave movement develops only when there is a minimal wind velocity over a given elevation and stops when a wind velocity reaches a certain maximum, which will be the greater the higher the slope is in comparison with the surrounding area. It follows that a stationary-wave movement developes only within certain limits of speed of air motion across a slope. Stationary-wave movements have not been sufficiently utilized in gliding. Hence it is very important to establish the concrete signs which show that a given mountain region is favorable for their use. Actually, forced-wave movements develop along every mountain ridge under favorable atmospheric conditions and their use in gliding

Card 2/4

85-58-5-26/38

Vertical Currents Aid Gliding

is much easier than that of other currents. In cold weather the vertical change in temperature usually favors the development of wave movement. The direction and velocity of the wind are of major importance in this case. Wave currents in mountain regions are only of a local nature, despite their great strength. However, it is also possible to utilize forced-wave movements over flat areas where wave movements produced by atmospheric obstacles present the most favorable opportunities. Atmospheric fronts separating warm from cold air are such obstacles. Forced-wave movements also develop before washed-out conclusion fronts. In flat areas, the seashore may also present an obstacle. The elevation of the seashore together with the great difference in friction between sea and land surfaces, will produce forced waves. The opportunities created by ascending currents of stationary waves that develop on frontal boundaries have not been fully utilized as yeat, although with modern piloting techniques flights on such waves do not present particular difficulties, and do not depend on local topography. In discussing flight tactics, the

Card 3/4

Vertical Currents Aid Gliding 85-58-5-26/38

author states that flights within stationary-wave movements should start in the ascending rotary currents close to the mountain slope and continue into nearby ascending currents of stationary waves. Flights in wave currents are made primarily to reach high altitudes; they may, however, also be relied on for endurance, and in some cases for distance. There are 4 drawings, 1 table and 1 photograph.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 1. Aviation - USSR 2. Gliders - Performance
3. Gliders - Study and teaching

AUTHOR: Parczewski, W. (Warsaw, Poland) 50-58-5-4/20

TITLE: Investigations of Vertical Thermal Currents
(Issledovaniya termicheskikh vertikal'nykh potokov)
(Translated From Polish by A. A. Sintsov)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 26-29
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: These currents are subdivided into 4 groups. This paper investigates the comparatively regular "jets" forming below individual clouds or below groups of clouds of a vertical development as well as those forming within such clouds and finally analogous vertical currents which do not attain the level of condensation (group b). The results of visual investigations by sailplane pilots in Poland (1951-1954) as well as results of analysis of synoptical charts are described here. Airplane and balloon soundings also were utilized. The author subdivides the vertical thermal currents into 2 groups: a) When the air approaches the state of unstable equilibrium due to secondary processes accompanying the heating of the earth's surface by the sun the

Card 1/4

Investigations of Vertical Thermal Currents
(Translated From Polish by A. A. Sintsov)

50-58-5-4/20

intensity, frequency and extension of the vertical currents and the time of day of their formation will above all be dependent on the amount and the daily course of thermal energy coming from the sun. In such cases the vertical currents form as individual independent rays which predominantly end as individual cumulus or cumulus rain clouds. (Tables 72, 73, 92, 110 and 131 in the atlas reference 2). The velocity of these pulsating currents amounts to from 2.5-3.5 to 4-7 m/second. The horizontal extension amounted to from 100 m to several kilometers. Intensive ascending currents can be visually followed as strong turbidity ("columns") of the coloring of the serene sky.

b) When the air has attained the state of the unstable thermal equilibrium, either due to the passage of cold air masses above the warmer surface of the earth or by the afflux of colder air masses on high, the insolization exerts no decisive influence. But since it supplies a large amount of thermal energy the vertical currents become most intensive where they develop at the expense of the two above-mentioned causes. Therefore the velocities are higher here

Card 2/4

Investigations of Vertical Thermal Currents. 50-58-5-4/20
(Translated From Polish by A. A. Sintsov)

(3-4 to 6-8 m/sec). The conditions for this form in cold, rapidly shifting air masses behind the front, that is to say in low-pressure areas. (Sky in tables 81, 85, 132, 150, 153 and 163 in atlas, reference 2). Such vertical currents spread below individual (sometimes very numerous) clouds of vertical development. Their horizontal extension may attain several dozen and more kilometers. These currents become much more turbulent than those of group a). The descending currents among the cumulus clouds are weaker than below their bases. They usually do not directly touch the ascending currents. The descending vertical currents forming below the parallel rows of clouds massing together and those within the cumulus rain clouds represent an exception with regard to velocity, as their velocity attains that of the ascending currents. Figure 2 shows a simplified model of a thunder cloud. At the end the formation of clouds of a vertical development is discussed and the phenomena within thunder clouds are

Card 3/4

Investigations of Vertical Thermal Currents.
(Translated From Polish by A. A. Sintsov) 50-58-5-4/20

enumerated. Lightning strikes sail planes at an altitude of 5-7 km (in contrast to reference 1). Therefore the zone of strong electric discharge reaches the part of the cumulus rain clouds which forms the anvil of these clouds.

There are 2 figures and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

1. Jet streams (Meteorology)--Analysis 2. Clouds--Applications
3. Radiosondes--Performance 4. Thermodynamics

Card 4/4

PARCZEWSKI, W.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

PERIODICALS: ACTA GEOPHYSICA POLONICA. Vol. 6, no. 2, 1958

PARCZEWSKI, W. Study of vertical therman currents. In French. p. 193

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. ~~5~~ 4
~~May~~ 1959, Unclass.
april

PARCHEVSKIY, V., [Parczewski, W.], dots., meteorolog.

Vertical currents in the service of gliders. Part 1: Classification of vertical currents. Kryl. rod. 9 no.2:24-25 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Varshava.
(Meteorology in aeronautics) (Gliding and soaring)

PARCZEWSKI, W.

Atmospheric situations causing sudden swelling of small rills. In English. p.25.

ACTA GEOPHYSICA POLONICA. Warszawa, Poland. Vol.7, no.1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

Thundershowers and frequency of atmospheric discharges. p. 415.

PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 35, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

PARCHEVSKIY, V., dots. (Varshava).

[illegible] Part 2: Thermic effect of radiation. Kryl. rod. 9 no.3:20-22 Mr '58.
(Atmosphere) (Gliding and soaring) (MIRA 11:3)

PARCHEVSKIY, V., dots.

[redacted]

Undulatory currents. Kryl. rod. 9 no.5:22-24 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Gliding and soaring) (Meteorology in aeronautics)

PARCZEWSKI, W.

A few remarks on the overflow of the San River on December 14, 1957. p. 135.

GOSPODARKA WODNA. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 18, no. 3, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.
Uncl.

PARCZEWSKI, W.

The stream of air over elevated terrains and particularly over the Tatra Mountains, p. 265.

Panstwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny. WIADOMOSCI SLUZNY HYDROLOGICZNEJ I METEOROLOGICZNEJ.
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 6, no. 5, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

P/027/61/000/001/001/001
D235/D305

AUTHOR: Parczewski, Władysław

TITLE: The formation cycle of thunderclouds

PERIODICAL: Przegląd geofizyczny, nos. 1-2, 1961, 5-7

TEXT: In a contribution to the theory of local thunderstorm formation published in 1955, the author proposed the thesis that thunderclouds appear about 3 1/2 hours after the first cumuli; in his description, the author pointed out that "the described formation cycle recurs at later hours, but less clearly". (Ref. 2: W. Parczewski. Studia nad prądami pionowymi w obszarach występowania chmur Cumulus i Cumulonimbus (Studies on Vertical Currents in Areas of Cumulus and Cumulonimbus Appearance) Przeg. Meteorol. i Hydrol. VIII, no. 1, Warszawa 1955). The above-mentioned thesis was based only on a short series of daily visual observations by the author. Six years of research on heavy thundershowers over Poland (a total of almost 1,500) helped verify the predicted cyclic

Card 1/7

The formation cycle of ...

formation of thunderclouds in the daily course of heavy rain showers of thunderstorm origin. The K. Chomicz scale was accepted as the measure of placing a particular scattered precipitation in the category of heavy showers, (Ref. 1: K. Chomicz, Ulewy i deszcze nawalne w Polsce (Showers and Heavy Rains in Poland), Wiad. Sluzby Hydrol. i Meteorol. II, no. 3, Warszawa 1951). This scale graphically represents a cluster of parabolic curves, originating at the center of the coordinate system and separating the precipitation variability area into a number of sectors; it is based on the following equation: $U_k = 2^{0.5k} \cdot t^{0.5}$, where U_k indicates rainfall in mm; k - ordinal numbers of the scale (0, 1, 2, 3, ...); t - duration of precipitation in minutes. The precipitation group in question corresponds to the area enclosed between the values $U_k = 3$ and $U_k = 5$ with the additional restriction that the precipitation duration did not exceed 3 hours (this limitation was made so as to

The formation cycle of ...

P/027/61/000/001/001/001
D235/D305

omit continuous heavy rain). In order to obtain a large amount of data on heavy rainshowers, rain gauge readings were submitted by all posts of the Polish rain gauge network. These reports contained rainfall readings, data on the duration of the rainfall and any damage caused by precipitation. Results thus obtained differed from pluviographical data in that they indicated the average precipitation intensity and not the intensity course. In calculating a 24-hour distribution, the rainfall gauge reading for a certain period of time was started at the full hour and for a minute of the hourly period until the next full hour. Thus, if a precipitation started at 19.00 hrs., it fell within the period of 18.00 - 19.00 GMT. Precipitation which started at 19.01 hrs., fell within the next interval of time (19.00 - 20.00 hours). For reason of convenience, the interval of time between 00.01 and 01.00 hrs. was indicated in the survey with figure 1, the interval of time between 01.01 and 02.00 hrs. with figure 2 and so on. In calculating the 24-hour distribution of heavy rainshowers, local time was converted to GMT. It should be noted that heavy rainshowers occur in

Card 3/7